THE DIGITALIZED VERSION OF THE ATLAS OF HUNGARIAN FOLK CULTURE

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Abstract: One of the main aims of European ethnology in the second half of the 20th century was to create the ethnographical atlases of various nations in Europe. The basic purpose of the cartographical elaboration of the regional variants of certain cultural elements of the given nation in a certain system and that of collecting them into atlases was to create a database on which investigations could be carried out to define the territorial structure of the given folk culture. The easiest way to define this territorial pattern is the computer elaboration of the database, which means the digitalization and the cluster analysis of the data made by computer. On the methods and on the possibilities of the computer elaboration of the Atlas of Hungarian Folk Culture (AHFC) a paper was held by the author at the 11th Conference of the SIEF's International European Network (Workgroup) on Ethnocartography in Poland (Borsos 2000). At the 12th conference in Slovakia the author talked about the first results of the cluster-analysis (Borsos 2000/2001).

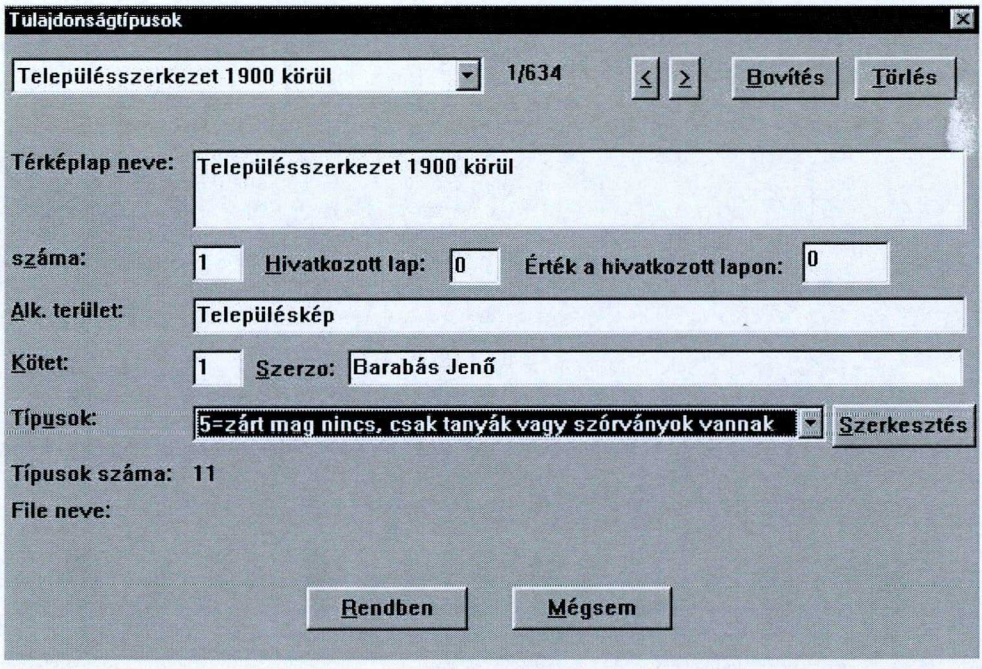
In the last decade the computer programs for the digital version of the AHFC have been developed and the digital version has been extended with supplementary maps as well. As in the digital version we can find not simply scanned pictures of the original sheets but the basic structure of the atlas (base-map, collecting points) is also available, it is not only possible but fairly easy to add new (virtual) sheets to the atlas. So the Atlas has been supplemented with maps elaborating some of the statistical data (demographic and agricultural) of the period between 1900–1910, which is the time interval represented by the cultural data of the atlas. This virtual 10th volume of the atlas contains 'sheets' about important information on the cultural picture of the settlements shown and of their cultural environment. The new volume can also help to draw a more accurate map about cultural regions. Another type of supplementary maps can be seen in the virtual 11th volume showing the regional distribution of the territory inhabited by Hungarians regarding cultural and non-cultural aspects. The last section of the distributional maps shows the regional structure of the Hungarian folk culture based on the computer elaborated data of the first 9 volumes, as well as the synthetic regional structure based on the comparison of the computer-drawn picture with three other sources: the statistical investigations of the database, the maps of the two virtual volumes and the scientific literature.

Keywords: ethnographic atlas, Hungarian folk culture, digitalization

The digitalization of the Atlas of Hungarian Folk Culture

At the very beginning of the computer elaboration of the Atlas of Hungarian Folk Culture we had to face the problem that in this case the usefulness of the most commonly used database creator and database analyzing programs is fairly limited.[1] These programs need data that fit into their given mathematical structure, while the data of the AHFC are not of that kind. In the 1950s while the definition of the basic structure of the AHFC and what cultural data were needed got outlined, the computer elaboration of the atlas was not considered to be a real option. The method of the cartographic elaboration and the structure of the body of data of the atlas are sometimes inconsistent, so we need special types of computer programs for the digitalization as well as for the investigation of the digitalized database.

These programs were written by computer expert Gábor L. Breiner and he has been continuously developing them as occasionally new problems appear in the analysis of the database. For digitalizing the maps we used the program EthnoMap. Although there had been evidences that not all the maps were suitable for a later computer analysis, we decided to digitalize all the maps and all data of the maps. This way we created the digitalized version of the AHFC, which is easier to handle and with some parts of the program the data of the atlas can be ordered in different ways.



[1] See more in Pávai 1996.

So there was a database defined for 417 objects (settlements) and 634 variables (maps). The co-ordinates and names of the settlements were fixed and to digitalize the different variants of the cultural phenomena, the different values of every single variable were defined. The minimal number of the values was 2^2, the maximum was 56^3. To each value (it means to each variant of a certain cultural phenomenon) a numerical value was connected. The program has been written so that the number of the objects can be multiplied, as in many cases at some settlements two or more variants of a certain cultural phenomenon may occur. Consequently, the database contains around 400.000 places. It took nearly three years to fill the data-base and to control the correctness of its values.[4]

The second step of the analysis was to write a program which is able to run some statistical analysis and a cluster analysis on the data. This program was called MapCA, which the first results of the investigation of the database were produced and presented by. The presentation of the results was not yet geographically correct, as the settlements were ordered only in the frame of the coordination net, and their symbols were characters of written texts.

A big jump in the development of the digitalization process was the writing of EthnoMap Tools (EmTools) program, which integrated the digitalizing and analyzing parts of the computer elaboration. It made both creating new maps in the structure of the atlas easier and the presentation of the data more visual and geographically correct. So the base-map of the digitalized version became the base-map of the original atlas, which is a blind map with the main rivers, lakes and today's political boundaries of the Hungarian speaking territory.[5] The values of the variants are presented on the map with various graphic symbols, and by pointing at the symbol with the cursor the textual description of the given value appears in a small window down right.

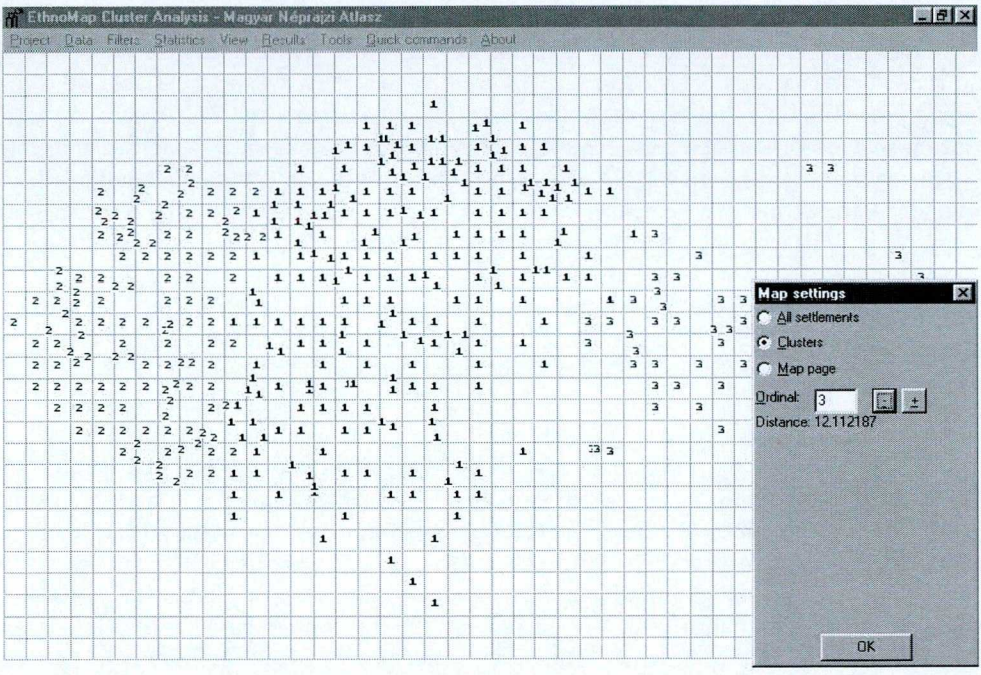
To increase the correctness of the geographical allocation of the settlements, each co-ordination square was segmented into 100 times 100 small squares, so the allocation of the settlements was defined theoretically within 200 meters of the real place. To correct the contradiction between the axonometric co-ordinates and the cartographically distorted river- and border-line structure the position of some settlements had to be connected to the geographical features. So the co-ordinate of some settlements (especially in the eastern part of the territory) is not the same as it was in the original atlas. But as by pointing the cursor on the settlement its name appears in a window at the bottom left, this change does not influence the use of the digital version.

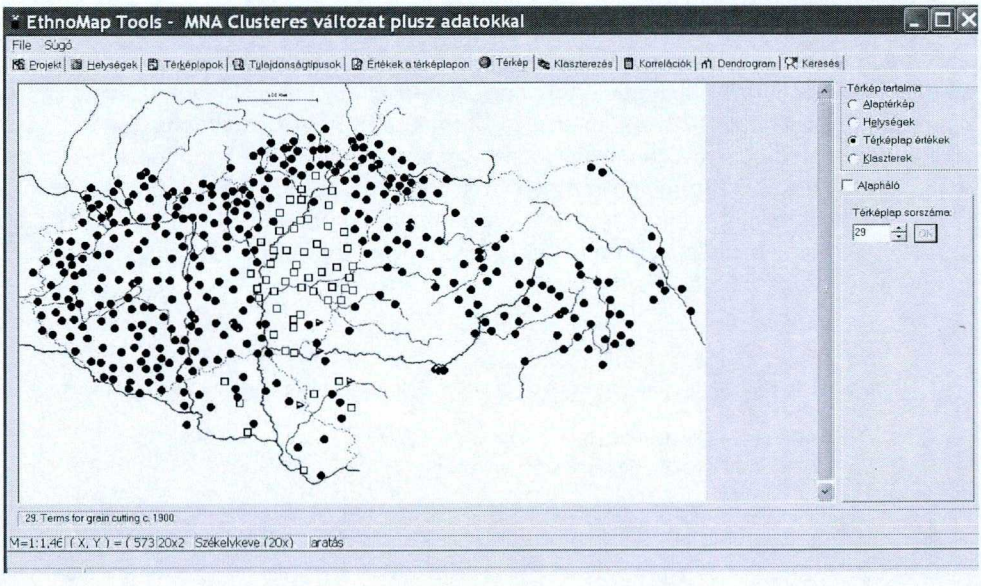
[2] E. g. map Nr 85: The meaning of **szuszék** (wooden container) in the first half the 20th century, or Nr 580: Prophecy of the falling star.

[3] Map Nr 484: Leading female first names (1900–1910).

[4] This continuous check had to be carried out thoroughly, as it was very easy to make a mistake during digitalization because the background and the frame of reference of the maps were printed too dim and in many cases the print of the signs symbolizing a certain value of a variable was not correctly drawn to their places so there was some uncertainty about which sign belonged to which co-ordinate. Although it was advised during the elaboration of the Atlas to use symbols of very different characters, in some maps the signs were far too similar and so subject to confusion.

[5] To have a one-by-one version of the original map, the new borders between Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia are not drawn up. This was possible as along the border between Croatia and Slovenia are no Hungarian speaking settlements and because the border between Serbia and Croatia is mainly marked by the River Danube.


EthnoMap Cluster Analysis - Magyar Néprajzi Atlasz
Project Data Filters Statistics View Results Tools Quick commands About
Map settings
All settlements
Clusters
Map page
Ordinal: 3
Distance: 12.112187
OK


EthnoMap Tools - MNA Clusteres változat plusz adatokkal
File Súgó
Projekt Helységek Térképlapok Tulajdonságtípusok Értékek a térképlapon Térkép Klaszterezés Korrelációk Dendrogram Keresés
Térkép tartalma
Alaptérkép
Helységek
Térképlap értékek
Klaszterek
Alapháló
Térképlap sorszáma:
29
29. Terms for grain cutting c. 1900

The possible extension of the AHFC

As we mentioned above after digitalization of the data of the AHFC it became fairly easy to add new maps to the existing 634 ones. The main aim of the editing work of the atlas was to define the regional distribution of the Hungarian folk culture. This definition becomes more and more accurate if we take into the investigation as many aspects of the folk culture as possible. Regarding all these, it seems obvious that the supplementary maps should deal with the aspects of the Hungarian folk culture that are underrepresented or not at all present in the existing sheets.

The most complex structure of the different aspects of folk cultures was elaborated by the working group of George Peter Murdock (Human Relations Area Files). But as this structure was created for global purposes, it fits mainly to the culture of non-complex societies. As the Hungarian folk culture has developed in the last centuries in the frame of a complex society, it seems advisable to apply another structure elaborated for European societies, which is represented in the structure of the handbook Hungarian Ethnography (Paládi-Kovács 1988–). The handbook discusses Hungarian folk culture using 26 aspects. The 634 sheets of the AHFC represent 17 of these aspects (Agriculture; Animal Husbandry; Transport and Traffic; Home Industry; Settlements; Building; Homes; Living Routines; Food and Drinks; Clothing and Adornment; Lyrics; Music; Customs; Folk Beliefs; Magic and Healing; Society – Social Strata, Kinship and Family; Life Cycles), so to increase the usefulness of the atlas for defining the regional distribution of the Hungarian folk culture we should create maps that deal with the 9 aspects not represented in the atlas (Gathering, Hunting, Fishing; Commerce, Marketing; Epics; Drama (text); Dance; Games; Ethnoscience; Religion; Decorative Arts). But there is a problem of collecting adequate data. In the collecting period of the atlas-project (1950–1960s) it was possible to use ethnographic methods (questionnaire) to record data of folk culture around 1900–1910. This work cannot be carried on as half a century has passed since the time of the collecting, not to mention the impossibility of organizing such a huge project among today's scientific and financial circumstances. Theoretically, the opportunity of supplementing the atlas with data of folk music and folk dance exists, as there is a huge amount of data of these aspects in the archives of the Institute of Musicology, and the collecting points of them overlap with about 80% of the collecting points of the atlas. Unfortunately this work has not yet got priority by authorities that distribute scientific resources.

So the AHFC can be supplied with map sheets of two different kinds, which also helps to fulfil the aim of the atlas, namely to draw the regional structure of Hungarian folk culture. The first type of group contains maps that show the demographical and agricultural situation of the Hungarian speaking territory around 1900–1910, the data for which can be taken from statistical surveys of this period. In the second type of maps we can draw the regional patterns of the different aspects of the Hungarian folk culture based on the ethnographical literature. Whether we can create them at all and in what depth, depends on the character of the given aspect and on the results of the work done by ethnographic research from this certain aspect. We must emphasize here and now that there are very few of the above mentioned 26 aspects where a regional pattern was elaborated.

The most important of the supplementary maps are the ones which show regional distribution of the Hungarian folk culture defined by previous research. These are accom-

panied by maps showing the regional structure defined by geography and by dialectology. In the last section there are maps defined by the computer-elaboration of the atlas and some others which show the synthesis of previous research and computer elaboration.

The statistical maps are ordered into a virtual 10th volume, and the distributional maps can be found in a virtual 11th volume. To emphasize the difference among the printed and virtual volumes, the numbering is not continuous. The 9th printed volume ends with map 634, the 10th virtual volume begins with map 701, the 11th starts with map 801. Because of the digitalized structure the atlas can be supplied with new maps any time.

The virtual 10th volume of the AHFC

As most sheets of the AHFC show cultural data dated around 1900, it seems obvious that the demographical data of the census of 1900 should be mapped in the 10th volume. Nevertheless, it is worth adding the demographical data of the census of 1910 to it as well, as this year is the reference-time of the regional defining of all Hungarian ethnographical data. In the same year an agricultural survey was made as well (more correctly the authorities made the data of the great survey of 1875–1885 up-to-date), so we can use the data of this particular survey to present them in the 10th volume. As there was no agricultural survey in the year of 1900, we can use the agricultural census of 1895 instead in parallel with the demographical census of 1900, although the former one was far less thorough than the survey of 1910. In today's Romania there are 10 settlements among the collecting points of the AHFC that were not (and never had been) part of the Hungarian Kingdom. As they were not subject to the census in Hungary, their statistical data can only sporadically be found in the 10th volume, where information could be obtained from other sources.[6]

The editors of the AHFC tried to define the collecting points so that they should represent the culture of their neighbourhood as well. This expectation is easier to fulfil with qualitative and textual data than with quantitative ones. To project the statistical data of a certain settlement to its environment can be sometimes misleading. e.g. a Hungarian village surrounded by settlements of other nationalities can not represent them. To eliminate this problem (or at least to make it clearly visible) another type of map should be presented beside the ones that show the data of the 417 settlements. These are special maps that show the data of the wider neighbourhood. Their data are connected to the collecting points in the same way, but in fact they are the data of the wider neighbourhood, namely of the districts of the given counties. So in the 10th volume all demographical data are presented in two different time sections (1900, 1910) and at two different regional levels (settlement, district). The agricultural data can not be presented in such a logical structure. On one hand, the data collected in 1895 and in 1910 are not the same (e.g. there are no data about the net income in 1895). On the other hand, in the census of 1895 the settlements were ordered into the frame of the administrative districts, while in the survey of 1910 they were grouped within the frame of the so called "estimating districts" (in which the survey-makers tried to unite the settlements of a certain area where the value

[6] Lahovari 1898, Dicţionarul statistic 1914–1915, Maniulă 1938. I am grateful to Tünde Turai and Sándor Illyés for the examination of these sources.

of land was roughly the same). Anyhow, the maps showing the agricultural data are also presented in two time sections (1895, 1910) and at two regional levels (settlement, district/ estimating district).

There was another small problem to be solved before making the maps about the demographical and agro-statistical data. The administrative status of some of the settlements which were defined as collecting points in the 1950s used to be different in 1895. There were 15 villages that used to mean 30 separate ones in 1895 and 4 settlements that did not exist as a separate administrative unit then. So in the first case the data in the AHFC were calculated as the average of the two independent villages, while in the second case mainly the data of the "mother village" were presented.

The first four maps of the 10th volume are administrative maps which help to interpret the data of the statistical maps. One sheet shows which collecting point belongs to which county. There are two sheets about the districts in 1900 and in 1910, and one about the "estimating districts" in 1910. There are three types of maps showing the nationalities and the denomination (all of them in two different time-sections and at two different regional levels as mentioned above). The most detailed maps show the percentage of the given nationalities (besides Hungarian they are: Croatian, German, Romanian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovakian, Sokatian–Bunievatian) and denominations/religion (Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Calvinist, Lutheran, Unitarian, Israelite). Less detailed maps deal with the questions which nationality/denomination is in exclusive majority, or absolute or relative majority in the given settlement/district. The third type of maps deal with the dominant nationality/denomination. The next 8 maps are about the number of the inhabitants of the given settlement, and the average number of the inhabitants of the villages in the given district. On four maps (1900, 1910, settlement, district) there are only 3 categories (below 1000 people, between 1000 and 3000, above 3000) while on the other four the categories are defined more in detail (<500, 500–1000, 1000–2000, 2000–3000, 3000–10 000, 10 000<, town). One map shows the average size of the territory of the settlements of the given districts, and four presents the density of the population of the settlement (1900, 1910) and that of the district (1900, 1910). The first group of agricultural statistical maps deals with the percentage of the land used by the different branches of agriculture (plough-land, orchard, meadow, vine-yard, pasture, woods, reeds, waste-land). These data are presented in the two given time sections (1895, 1910) and at the two regional levels (settlement, /estimating/ district). Another bunch of sheets are about the net-income of the different branches of agriculture (only from 1910 but also at two different regional levels). The last group of this type of maps shows the average size of estates projected on the plough-land and on the whole territory as well. The definition of the categories of the agricultural statistical maps relies on the principles of not using more than 6–8 categories, and that each category should contain around the same number of settlements plus that each of them should have the same size.[7]

[7] Magyar 1902, 1912, Zentai 2001, Magyar 1897, MM 1913–1914, For other details see Borsos 2008, especially the published statistical maps: 208–229.

The sheets of the 11th volume about the regional distribution of cultural and non cultural aspects

The first three sheets present the ethnographical distribution of the Hungarian folk culture at three different levels of details. They are based on previous research, mainly following the structure of the book of László Kósa (1998), the most recent summarizing monograph about this topic.[8] Though the borderlines between the different territorial units are sometimes subjects of scientific discussions, we tried to find the most accepted version. It was not very difficult to settle the 5 great and the 90 small territorial units (although some of our decisions could be criticized). However, the research of middle-size regions is not as developed as the investigation of the other two levels. So here we defined the 26 regions showed on map 802 following the point of view of László Kósa's book: the development of the peasantry into middle-class status. The naming of the territorial units followed the ethnographic research, or in case of lack of widely accepted ones, we used geographical names.

The geographical distribution of the territory of today's Hungary defines 6 great, 33 middle-size and 230 small territorial units.[9] Recent investigations (Hajdú-Moharos – Hevesi 1997) extend the defining process of geographic units to the whole Carpathian Basin. During this process the authors tried to take into consideration the work done by the experts of the neighboring countries as well as the viewpoints of history and ethnography.[10] As the AHFC shows the whole Hungarian speaking territory, we necessarily have to use their structure, even if it lacks a general acceptance.[11] The sheets about the geographical distribution of the Hungarian speaking territory present the data at two levels of differentiation: they show 12 great and 77 middle-size units. The presentation of the small units seemed unnecessary as their number is far more than the number of the collecting points.

Adding a few dialectological maps to the 11th volume has special importance as 180 sheets of the original 634 sheets of the AHFC deal with linguistic phenomena. The sheets 806–807 show the dialectical distribution of the Hungarian speaking territory at two levels of differentiation. Map 806 shows 10 dialectological regions, 11 transitional zones, the newly inhabited and the isolated settlements. On map 807 the regions are divided into dialectological groups, the isolated settlements are defined, and the other types (transitional zones, newly inhabited settlements) are also presented. Drawing these two maps we used the dialectical map of Dezső Juhász published in 2001. Juhász based his work on the six-volume Hungarian Dialectological Atlas (Deme – Imre 1968–77) but he also realized that elaborating the data of the Atlas of the Hungarian Dialects in Romania (Murádin – Juhász 1995–2010) may cause some changes in the dialectological distribution.[12] We have to mention that the Hungarian Dialectological Atlas shows the data of the mid-20th century but

[8] I would like to thank László Kósa for his time and help in the construction of these sheets.

[9] Marosi – Somogy 1991: 18.

[10] See Hajdú-Moharos 1996: 255–256.

[11] Hevesi 2003: 254. In fact we used Hajdú-Moharos 2000 because of the detailed maps presented in his volume.

[12] I would like to thank Dezső Juhász for his work and help during the creation of the dialectical maps of the AHFC.

considering the observation of dialectology about the widening of transitional zones in the course of time,[13] Juhász' dialectological distribution can be put into parallel with the ethnographic and cultural ones.

The next section of the 11th volume presents maps that deal with the regional distribution defined by various aspects of Hungarian folk culture. Ethnographical research had defined smaller territorial units than the great regions only in 3–4 aspects of the above mentioned 26: Building, Dance, Music (and based on it Customs). Still we can fit some additional maps into the atlas that show the regional distribution of some important factors of the other cultural aspects.

Building construction is one of the few cultural aspects in which defining territorial units was for a long time a focal point of research. In the atlas two distributional patterns are presented on altogether 5 sheets, the system of Imre Harkai (1995) is based on the maps of the AHFC, while Jenő Barabás (Barabás – Gilyén 1987) based his work on the summarizing and refining of the previous research (mainly Zsigmond Bátky 1930, s.a.). However, Barabás also used the data of the AHFC (he was its editor in chief). So in the 11th volume three maps (810–812) show Harkai's system at three levels of differentiation, while two maps (813–814) present the regional structure elaborated by Barabás (the first one is a simplified version where transitional zones are divided along an imaginary line in their middle so that each of the two stripes belongs to one of the main territorial units).

Three maps (815–817) show the distribution of market places (at county level, as we do not have more detailed research) based on the work of Gyula Prinz and Pál Teleki (s.a.). Map 818 presents the territorial types of hemp processing based on the research of Lajos Szolnoky (1972), while map 819 shows the regional distribution of pottery making. The construction of this map was based on the research of Mária Kresz[14] but was extended and refined for this project by István Csupor. György Domanovszky (1981) defined regions where the various fields of ornamental art were highly elaborated. Map 821 is based on his work.

The large territorial units of Hungarian folk music were defined by Béla Bartók (1924), his distribution is showed on map 822. Defining the smaller units (they are called 'dialects' in research) is still discussed among music scientists. The structure elaborated by Lajos Vargyas (1990) is presented on map 823, while a fairly different one (elaborated by the editors of the Anthology of Hungarian Folk Music /1985–2004/) is presented on map 824. If we base our definition on the new style of Hungarian folk music, a very fragmented territorial distribution can be outlined (map 825 defined for this project by János Berecki). The research of calendar customs (Tátrai 2002) follows Lajos Vargyas' system with some refinements (map 820).

The large territorial units of Hungarian folk dance was defined by György Martin (1970–72, 1990), his distribution is showed on map 826. He also defined middle-size units, which are presented on map 827, while the structure of the small ones was elaborated by László Felföldi and István Németh directly for this project based on the archive of the Institute of Musicology (map 828).

[13] Juhász 2001: 266.

[14] Kresz 1991: 528–529.

The last section of volume 11 shows the maps about the regional structure of Hungarian folk culture based on the cluster analysis of the data of the first 9 volumes. Map 831 shows the 5 large cultural regions, the 18 middle-size ones can be seen on map 832, while map 833 presents the 77 small cultural regions as defined by the computer. The last four maps present a synthesis based on the comparison of four different sources: the cluster analysis, the statistical elaboration of the data of the AHFC, the maps of volumes 10–11, and the observations of previous research. The maps of this last section present the same 5 large (map 834) and 18 middle-size regions (map 835), as the maps drawn by the computer, although the borderlines sometimes run differently. Map 836 is about the small cultural regions, it presents 103 units instead of 77. After the investigations mentioned above it seemed to be necessary to define some micro-regions within some small regions because of their highly specific characteristics. So on map 837 we defined 31 micro-regions as well as the 103 small cultural regions.

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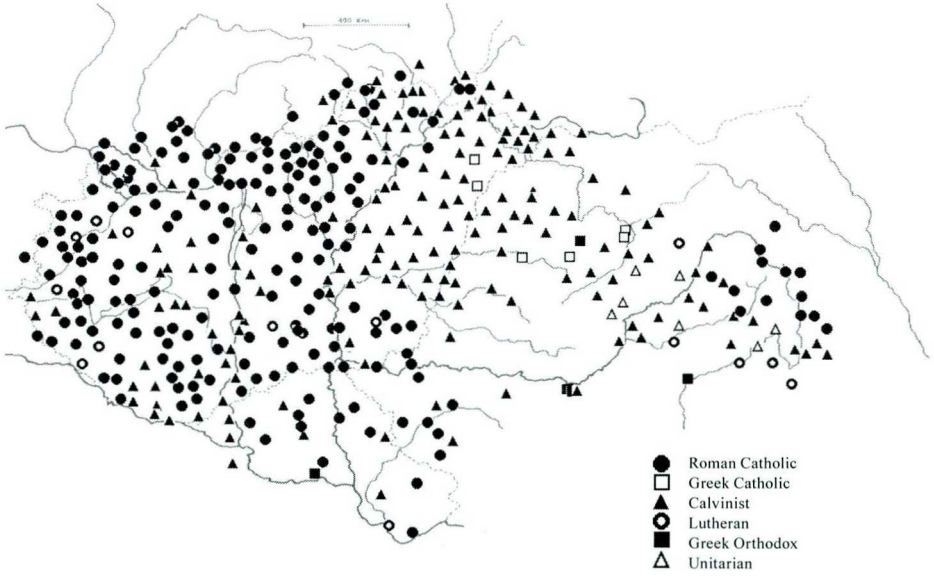
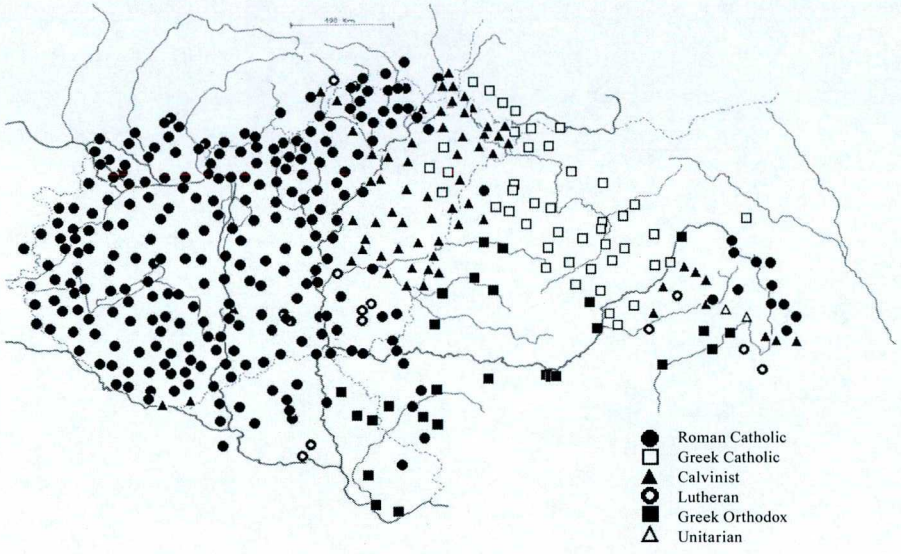
716. Dominant nationality in the district that contains the given collecting point – 1910

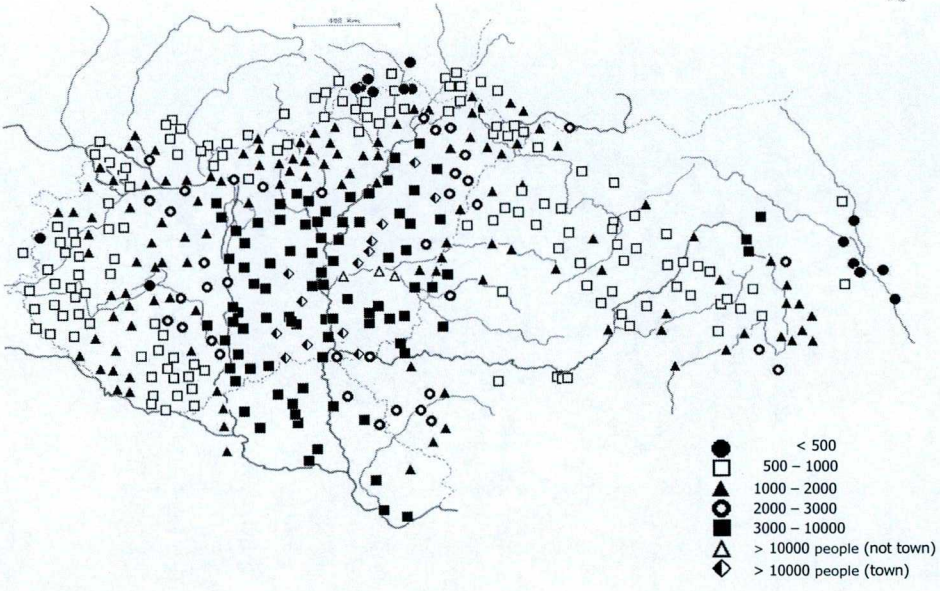
721. Dominant denominations – 1900



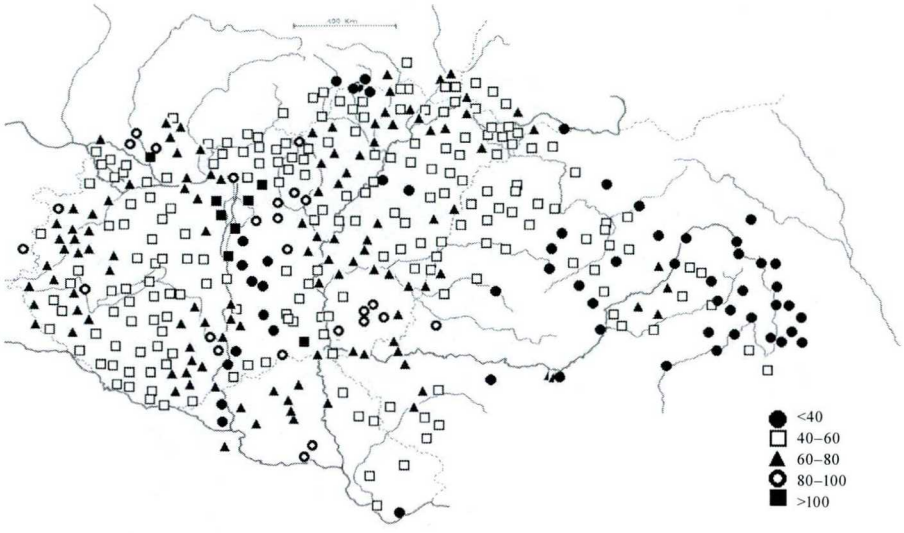
722. Dominant denominations in the district that contains the given collecting point – 1900



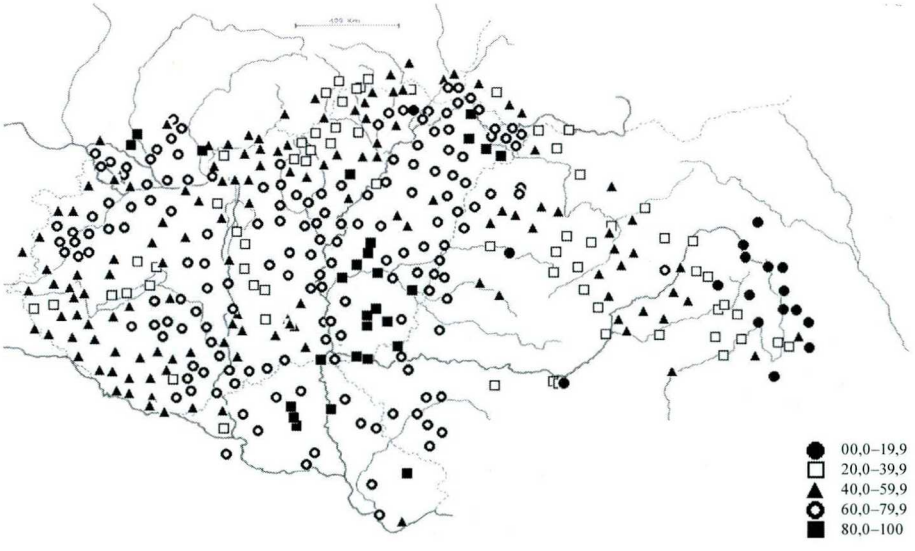
736. The average number of inhabitants of the settlements in the district that contains the given collecting point – 7 categories – 1910



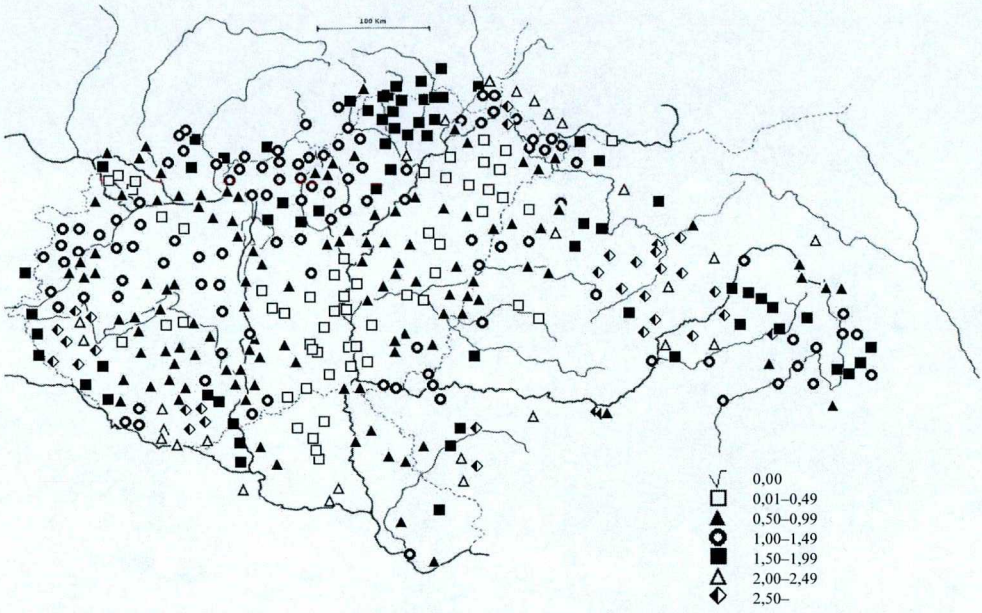
739. The density of the population in the district that contains the given collecting point – 1900 (People / km²)



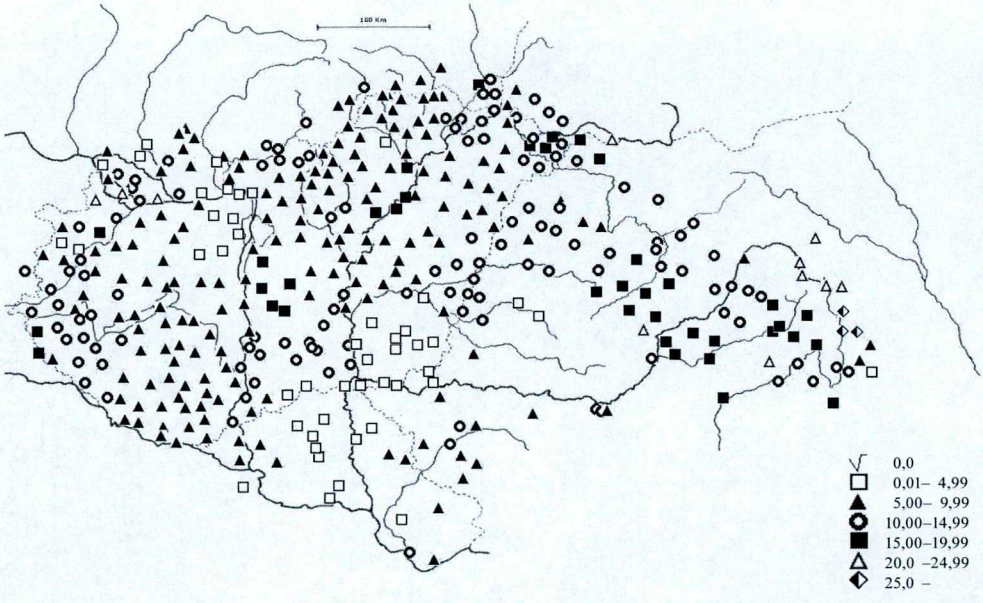
745. The percentage of plough-land in the estimating district that contains the given collecting point – 1910 (%)



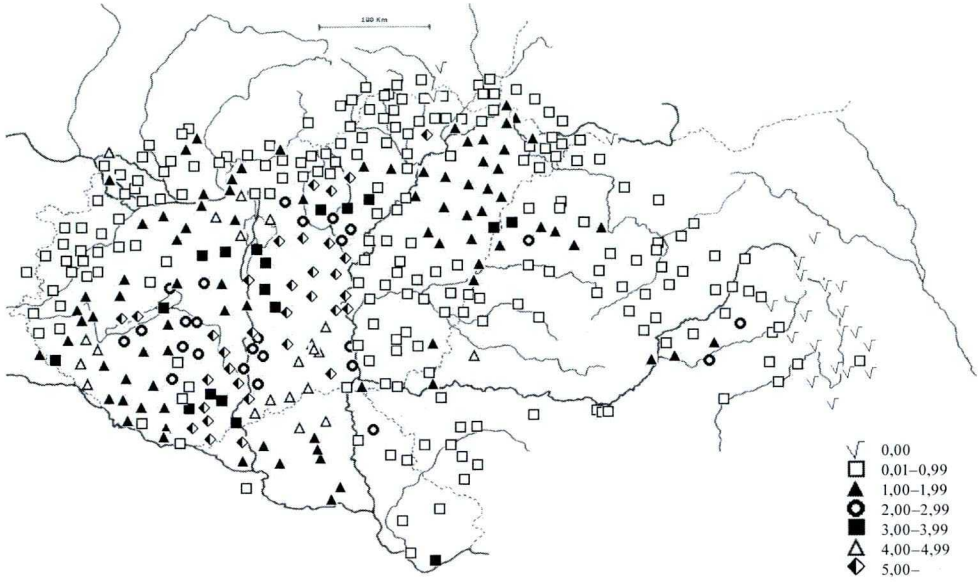
747. The percentage of orchards in the district that contains the given collecting point – 1895 (%)



751. The percentage of meadow in the district that contains the given collecting point – 1895 (%)

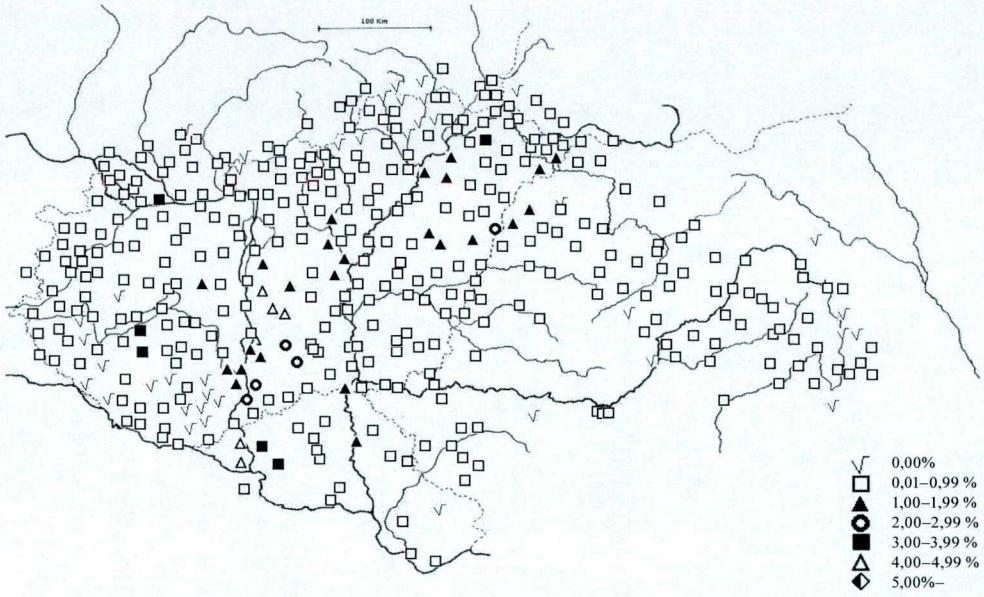


759. The percentage of vine-yards in the estimating district that contains the given collecting point – 1910 (%)

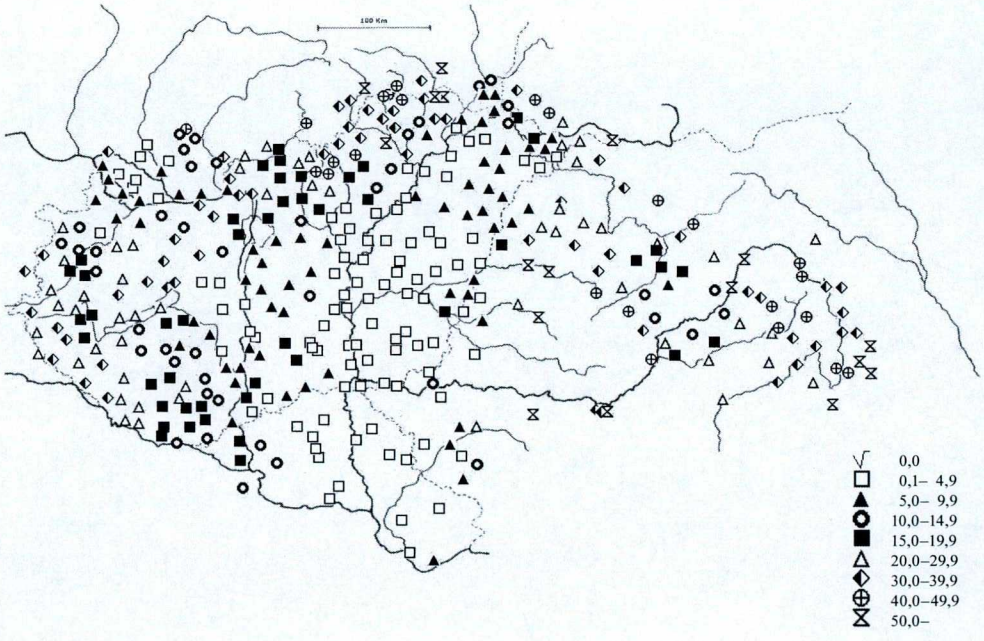


763. The percentage of pasture in the estimating district that contains the given collecting point – 1910 (%)

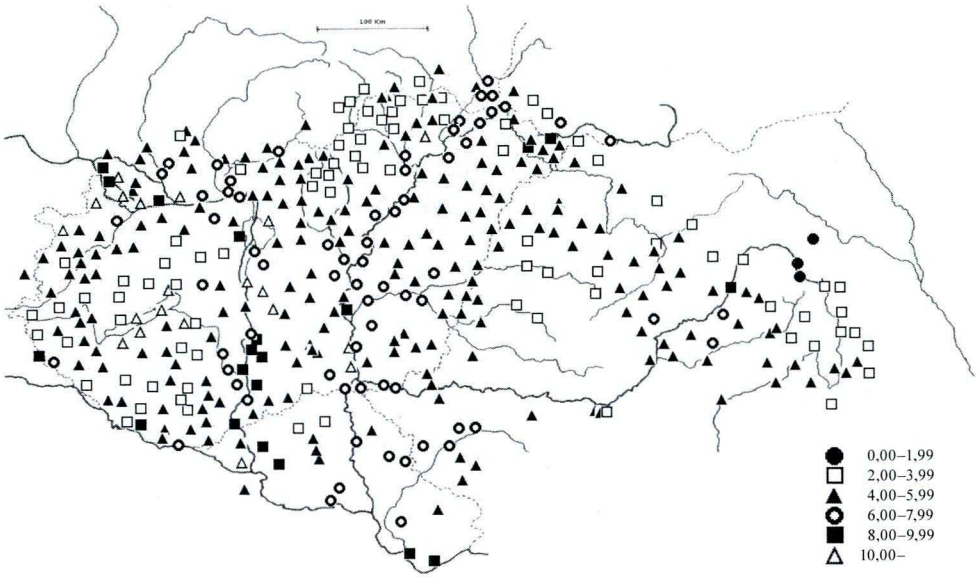
765. The percentage of reeds in the district that contains the given collecting point – 1895



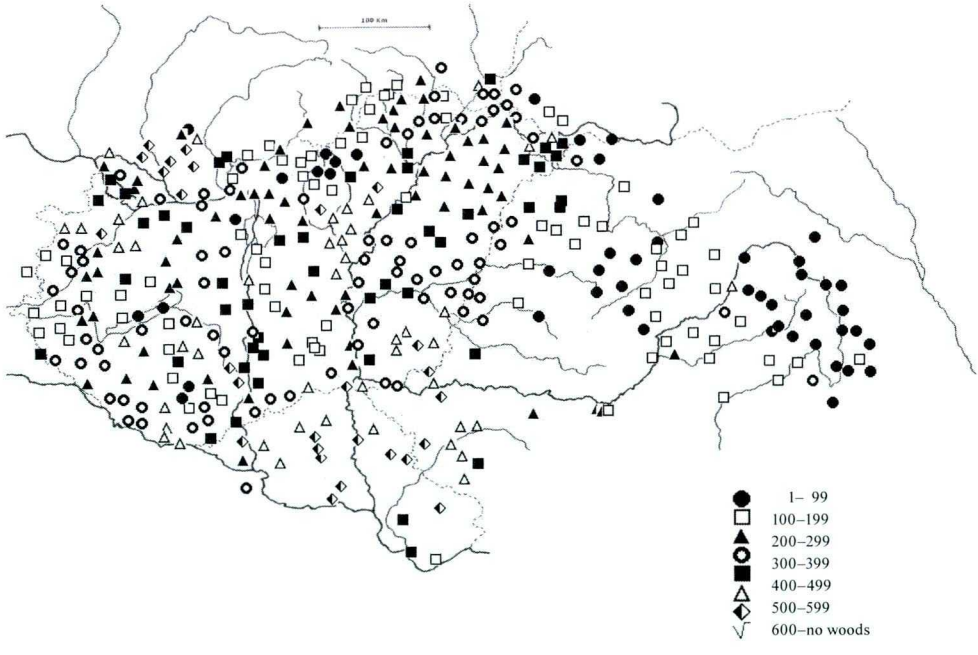
769 The percentage of forest in the district that contains the given collecting point – 1895 (%)



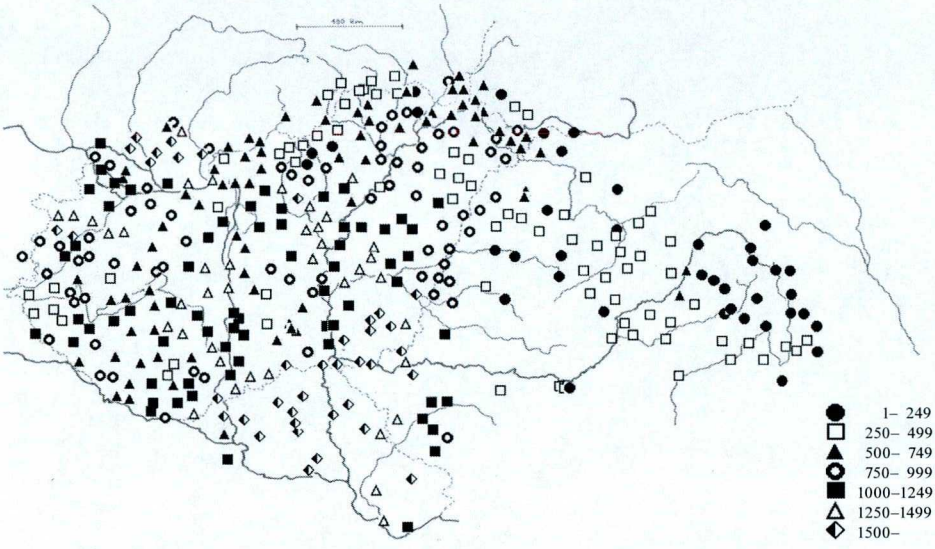
775. The percentage of barren land in the estimating district that contains the given collecting point – 1910 (%)



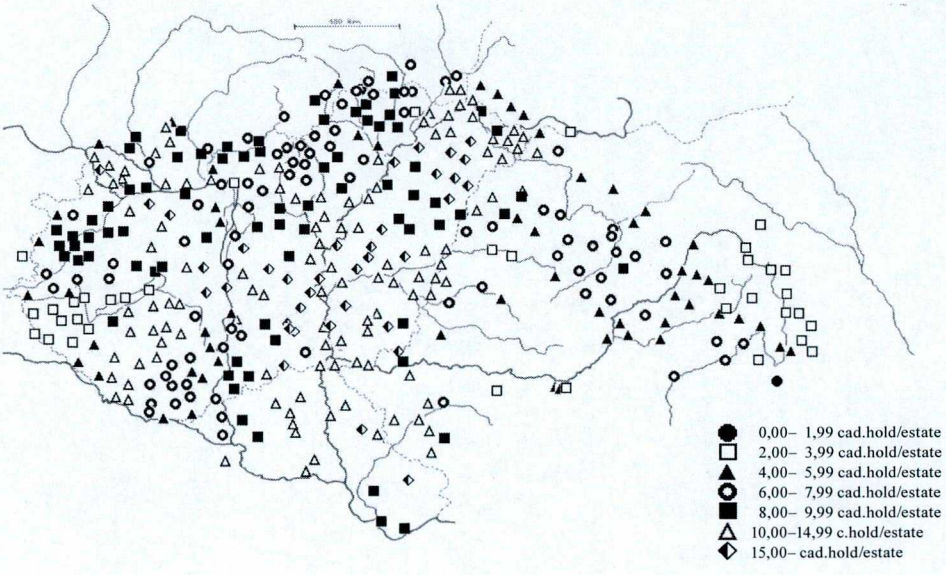
789. The net income of woods in the estimating district that contains the given collecting point – 1910 (fillér/cad.hold)



791. The net income of cultivated land in the estimating district that contains the given collecting point – 1910 (fillér/cad.hold)

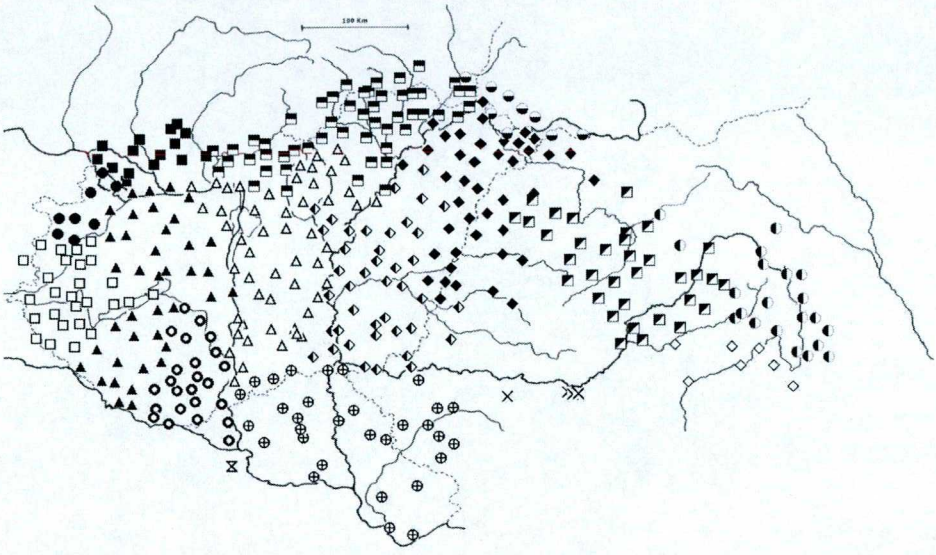


793. The average size of estates projected on the plough-land in the district that contains the given collecting point – 1895



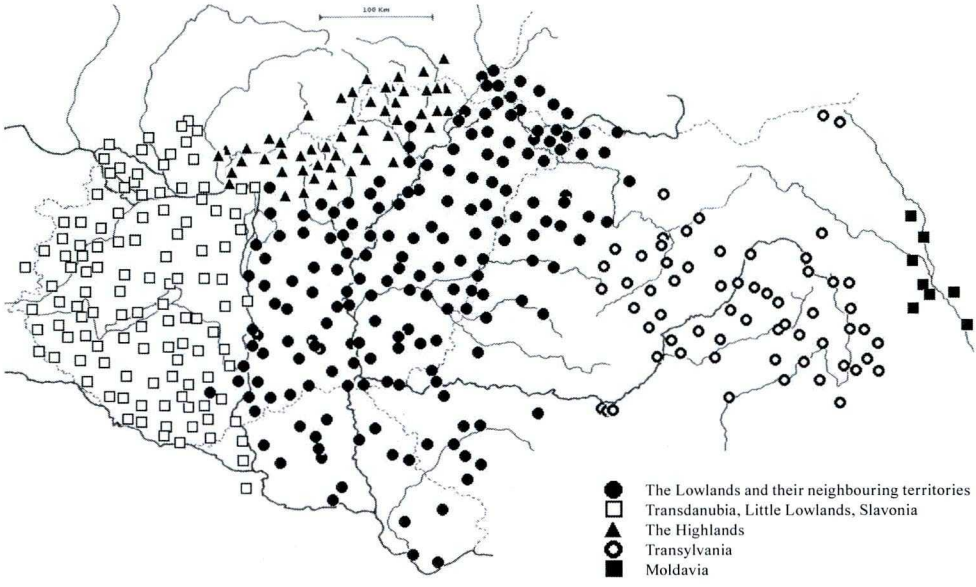
799. The average size of estates projected on the whole territory of a settlement in the district that contains the given collecting point – 1910 (cad.hold/number of estates)

800. Agricultural regions – 1910 (counties in brackets)

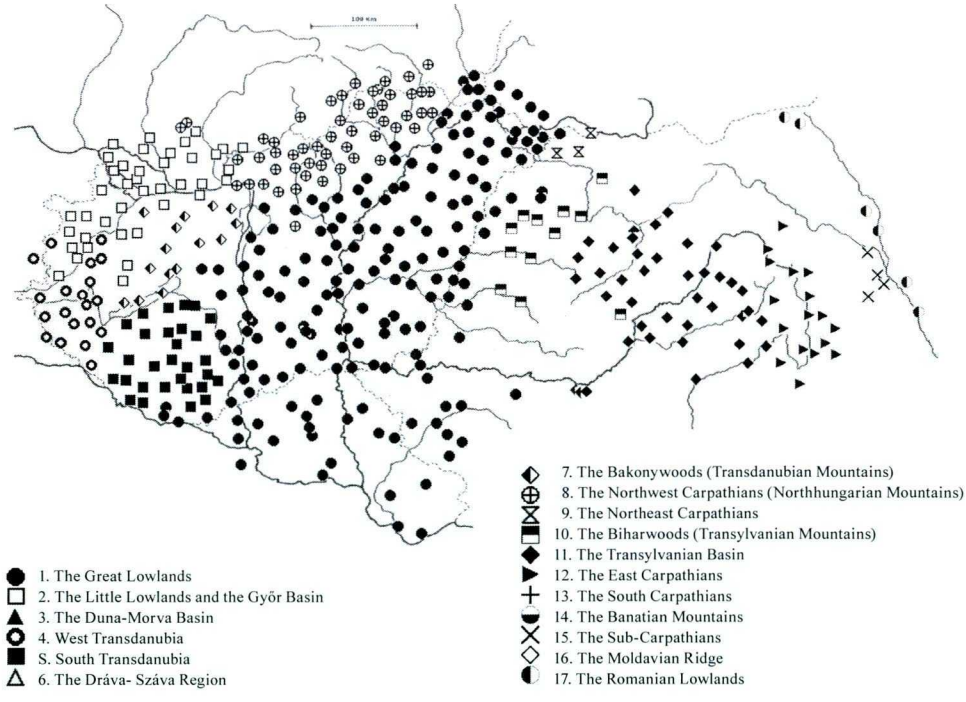


1.1. Northwest Transdanubia (Moson, Sopron)
1.2. Southwest Transdanubia (Vas, Zala)
1.3. Middle Transdanubia (Fejér, Győr, Komárom, Somogy, Veszprém)
1.4. Southeast Transdanubia (Baranya, Tolna)
1.5. Little Lowlands (Bars, Nyitra, Pozsony)
2.1. The region between the Rivers Duna and Tisza (Esztergom, Heves, Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun)
2.2. Transtisia (Arad, Békés, Csanád, Csongrád, Hajdú, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok)
2.3. South Lowlands (Bács-Bodrog, Temes, Torontál)
2.4. Slavonia (Szerém, Verőce)
3.1. The Northern Transitional Region (Abaúj-Torna, Borsod, Gömör és Kishont, Hont, Nógrád, Zemplén)
3.2. The Eastern Transitional Region (Bihar, Szabolcs, Szatmár)
4.1. Northwest Highlands (Árva, Trencsén)
4.2. North Highlands (Liptó, Sáros, Szepes, Turóc, Zólyom)
5.1. Northeast Highlands (Bereg, Máramaros, Ugocsa, Ung)
6.1. Southwest Transylvania (Hunyad, Krassó-Szörény)
6.2. South Transylvania (Brassó, Fogaras, Nagy-Küküllő, Szeben)
6.3. East Transylvania (Beszterce-Naszód, Csík, Háromszék, Udvarhely)
6.4. The Transylvanian Basin (Alsó-Fehér, Kis-Küküllő, Kolozs, Maros-Torda, Szilágy, Szolnok-Doboka, Torda-Aranyos)
7.1. Croatian counties (Belovár-Körös, Pozsega, Varasd, Zágráb)
7.2. Adriatica (Lika-Krbava, Modrus-Fiume)

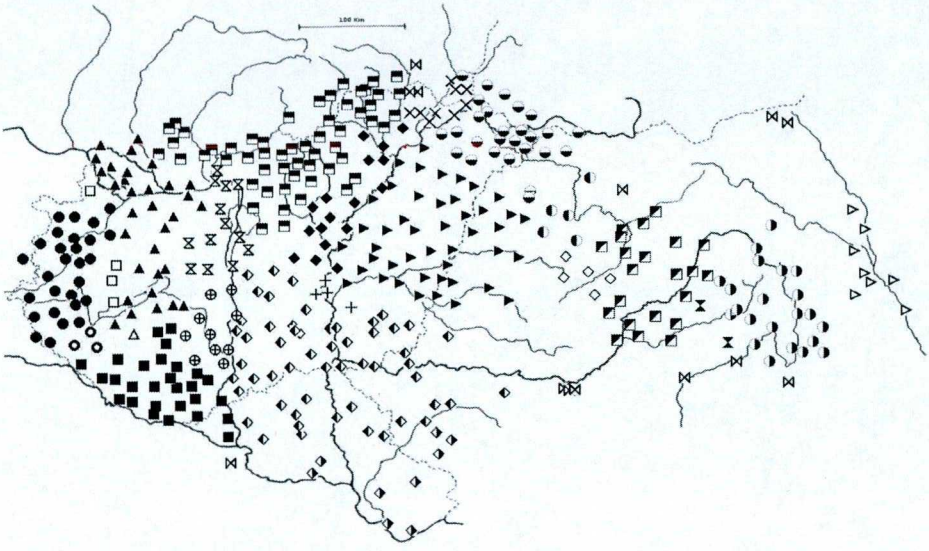
801. Great ethnographic areas



804. Great geographic areas

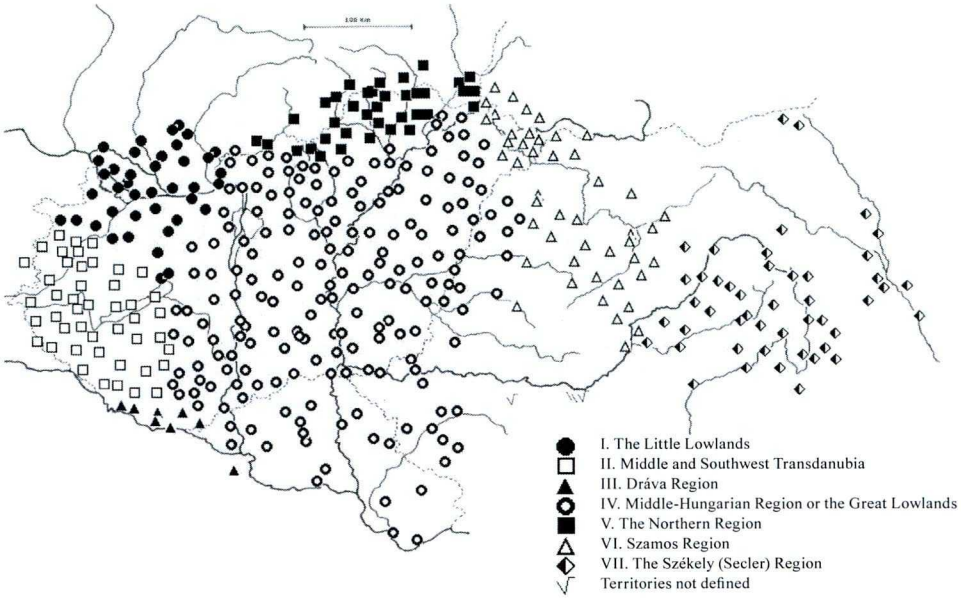


806. Dialectical regions

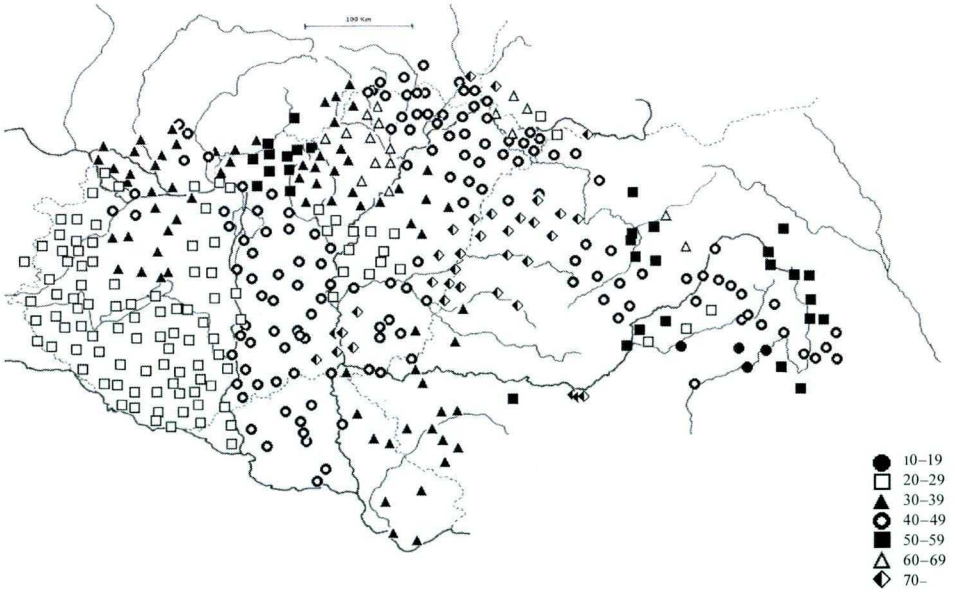


I. West Transdanubia
I/II. A Transitional zone between West and Middle Transdanubia
II. Middle Transdanubia – The Little Lowlands
I/III. A Transitional zone between West and South Transdanubia
III. South Transdanubia
II/III. A Transitional zone between Middle and South Transdanubia
IV. The South Lowlands
III/IV. A Transitional zone between the South Lowlands and South Transdanubia
II/V. A Transitional zone between Middle Transdanubia and the Palóc Region
V. The Palóc Region
V/VI. A Transitional zone between The Palóc és Tisza-Körös Regions
VI. Tisza-Körös Region
IV/VI. A Transitional zone between the South Lowlands and Tisza-Körös Region
VII. The Northeast Region
V/VII. A Transitional zone between the Palóc and the Northeast Regions
VI/VIII. A Transitional zone between Tisza-Körös and Mezőség Regions
VII/VIII. A Transitional zone between the Northeast and Mezőségi Regions
VIII. Mezőség Region
VIII/IX. A Transitional zone between Mezőség és the Székely (Secler) Regions
IX. The Székely (Secler) Region
X. Moldavia Region
Settlers' villages
Dialectically isolated settlements

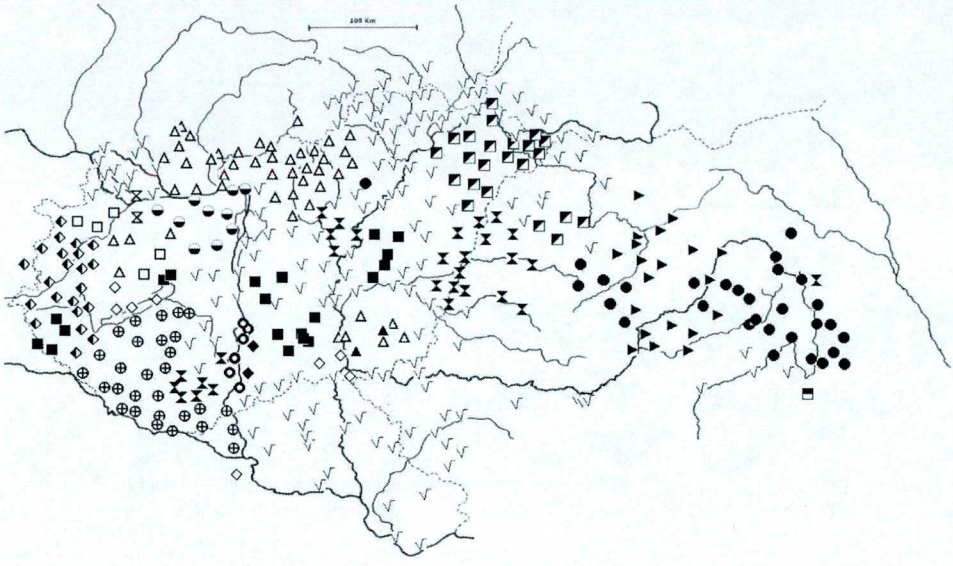
813. Buildings – Territorial units without transitional zones – according to Jenő Barabás



817. The density of market places – A synthetic map (territory/market place + population + settlements) – 1910 – according to Prinz and Teleki

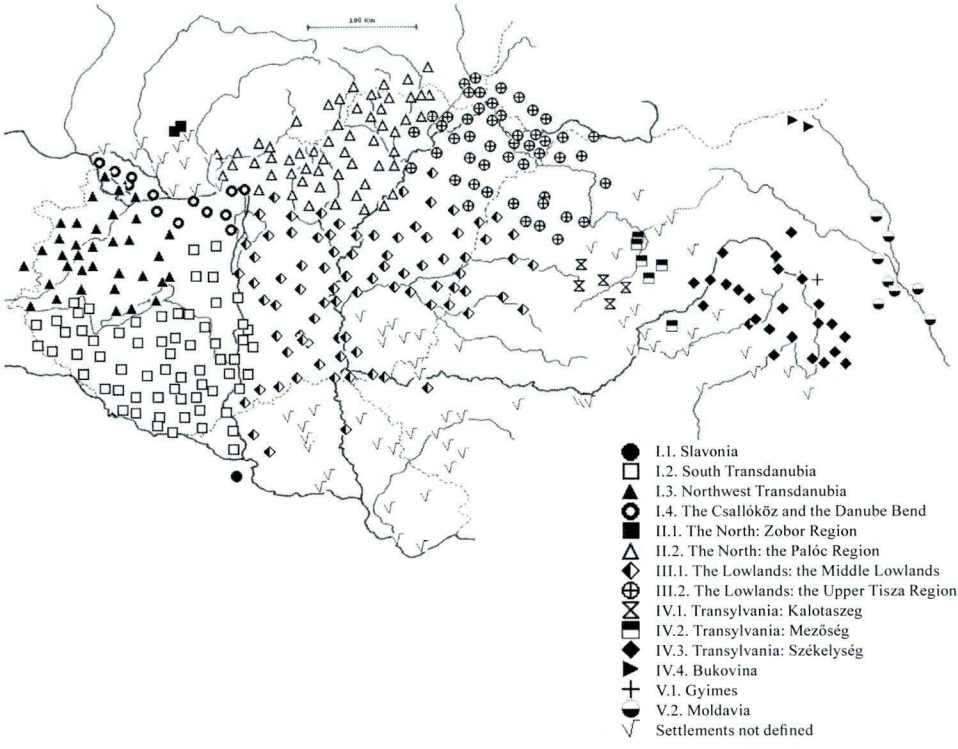


821. Ornamental art – highly elaborated fields according to György Domanovszky

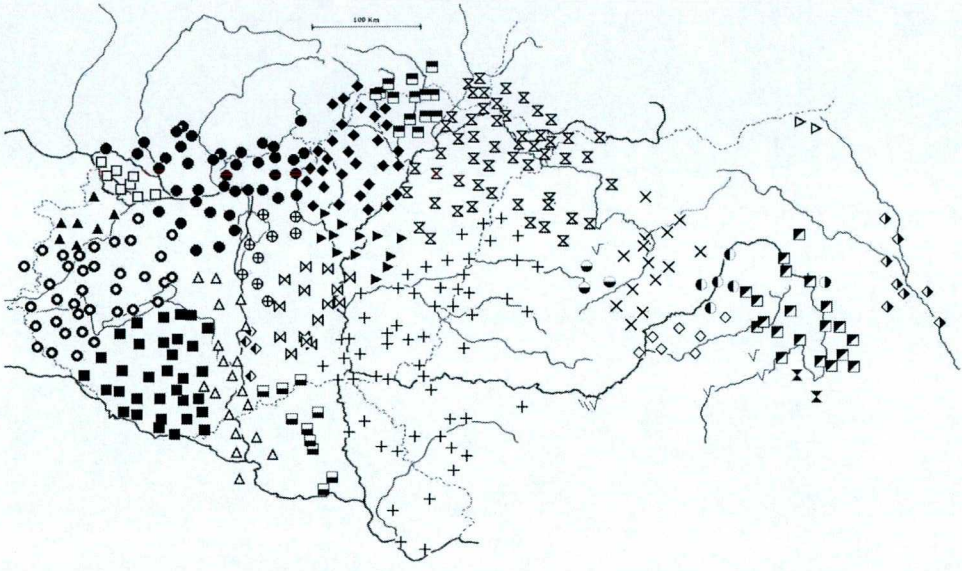


- Dwelling houses, furniture, textiles in the house, costumes, pottery
- Dwelling houses, furniture, textiles in the house, costumes
- Dwelling houses, furniture, textiles in the house, pottery
- Furniture, textiles in the house, costumes, pottery
- Dwelling houses, textiles in the house, costumes
- Furniture, textiles in the house, costumes
- Dwelling houses, furniture
- Dwelling houses, costumes
- Furniture, textiles in the house
- Furniture, pottery
- Textiles in the house, costumes
- Textiles in the house, pottery
- Dwelling houses
- Furniture
- Textiles in the house
- Costumes
- No elaborated fields of ornamental art

824. Folk music – Regional dialects according to Lajos Vargyas

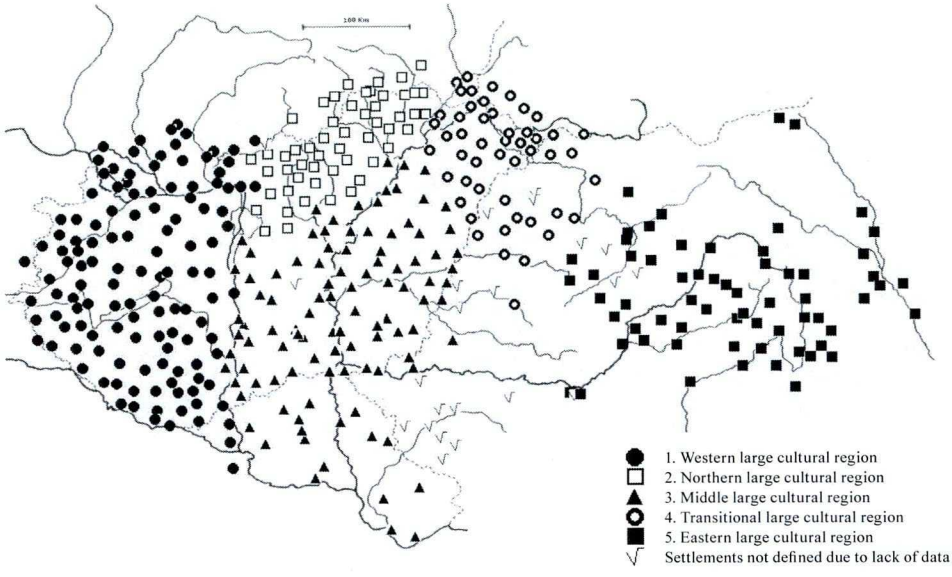


827. Folk dance – Regional dialects according to György Martin

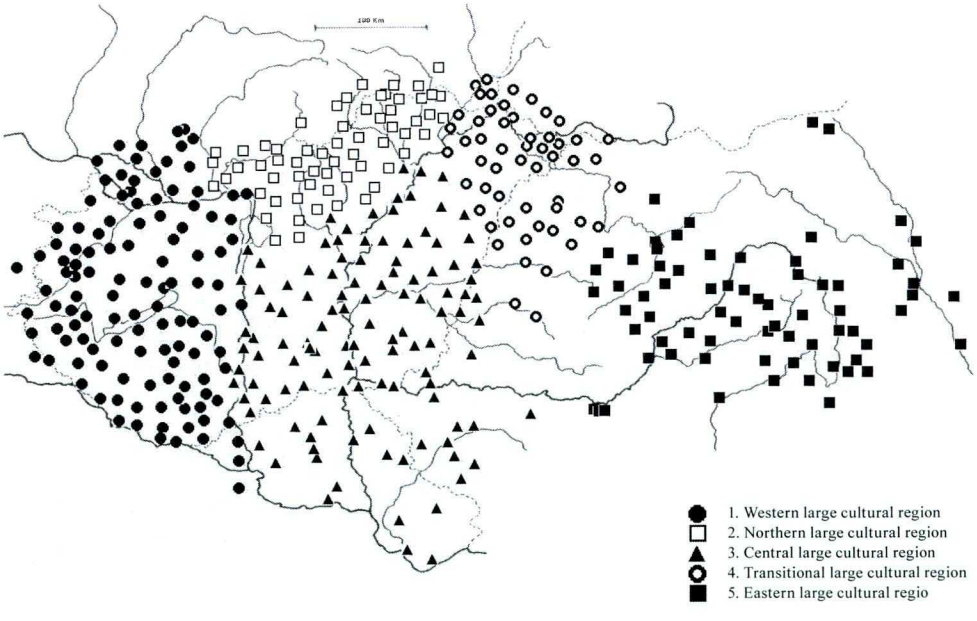


I.1. The Northwest Region
I.2. The Csallóköz, the Szigetköz
I.3. The Rábaköz
I.4. West and Middle Transdanubia
I.5. South Transdanubia
I.6. East Transdanubia (Sárköz, Duna bank, Bácska, Slavonia)
I.7. The Kalocsa Region
I.8. The Kiskunság, Solt and Tápió Region
II.1. The Upper Tisza Region
II.2. The Northeast Highlands
II.3. The East Palóc and Matyó Region
II.4. The Nagykunság, the Jászság
II.5. The South Lowlands, the Lower Tisza Region
III.a. Kalotaszeg
III.b. Mezőség
III.c. The Maros-Küküllő Region
III.d. Marosszék
III.e. Székelység
III.f. Barcaság, Csángós of Seven Villages
III.g. The Csángós of Gyimes
III.h. The Székelys (Seclers) of Bukovina
III.i. The Csángós of Moldavia
The Region between the Rivers Duna and Tisza (not Martin's definition)
Bácska (not Martin's definition)
Settlements not defined

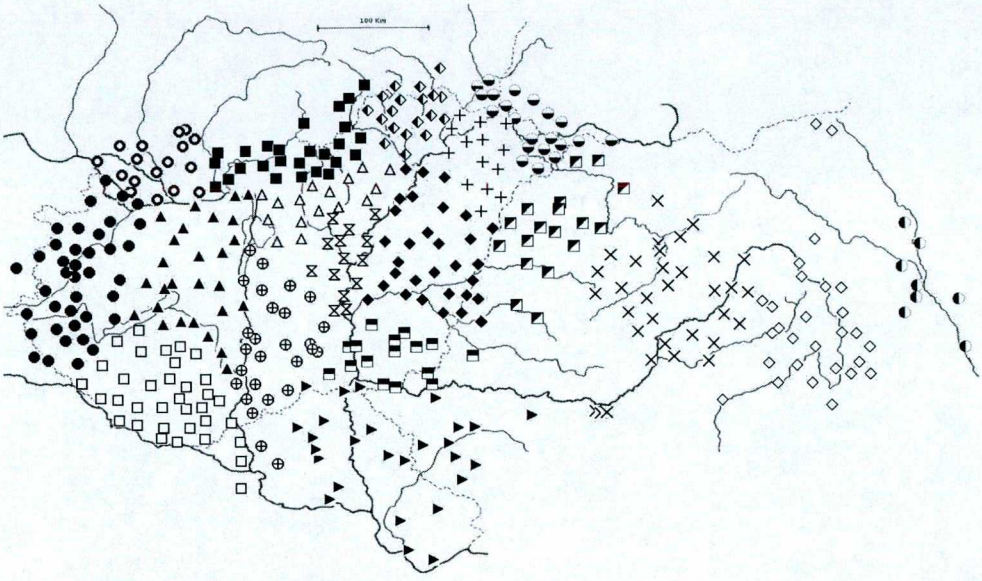
831. Large cultural regions



834. Cultural distribution due to the synthesis of the present research – Large cultural regions



835. Cultural distribution due to the synthesis of the present research – Middle-sized (mezo) cultural regions



1.1. Western large region Western mezoregion
1.2. Western large region Southern mezoregion
1.3. Western large region Eastern mezoregion
1.4. Western large region Northern mezoregion
2.1. Northern large region Northern mezoregion
2.2. Northern large region Southern mezoregion
2.3. Northern large region Eastern mezoregion
3.1. Central large region Western mezoregion
3.2. Central large region Northern mezoregion
3.3. Central large region Central mezoregion
3.4. Central large region Eastern mezoregion
3.5. Central large region Southern mezoregion
4.1. Transitional large region Southern mezoregion
4.2. Transitional large region Northern mezoregion
4.3. Transitional large region Eastern mezoregion
5.1. Eastern large region Western mezoregion
5.2. Eastern large region Eastern mezoregion
5.3. Eastern large region Moldva mezoregion